

LEADING ARTICLES—August 10, 1928

BUYING POWER GAINS
UNIONISM IS HIGH MORALITY
CHILDREN SUFFER MOST
CHURCHMEN FAVOR FIVE-DAY WEEK
THE VOLSTEAD ACT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1928

No. 28

BUYING POWER GAINS

The purchasing power of hourly wages gained on the cost of living from 1922 to 1926, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. In a recent statement the bureau reported that wages per hour steadily increased from 1922 until in 1926 they were 129 per cent higher than the pre-war year of 1913, whereas the cost of living was only 75 per cent higher than in 1913.

"Thus," says the bureau, "in 1926 for this hour of work the worker could buy 30.7 per cent more than he could in 1913."

Wage Contrasts Shown.

The statement covers wages in various occupations in various European countries and the United States. It also shows the relation of wages to the cost of living in the United States over a period of years. The statement in full follows:

The following figures, taken from the latest available publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, illustrate the differences in wages in the United States and various foreign countries:

The daily wage of bricklayers reported for Austria is \$1.39, Belgium \$1.32, France \$1.57, Germany \$1.84 and the United States \$12.56. Carpenters, Belgium \$1.36, Czechoslovakia \$1.12, England \$2.96, Germany \$1.86, Italy \$1.82 and the United States \$10.16.

Farm hands, France \$1.05, Germany \$0.56, Great Britain \$1.27, Norway \$1.28 and the United States \$2.36. Rolling mill, heaters, Germany \$1.81 to \$4.57, Great Britain \$4.36 and the United States \$7.60. Rolling mill, common laborers, Germany \$1.40 to \$2.07, Great Britain \$1.61 to \$1.64 and the United States \$3.28.

Monthly wages of able seamen were France \$17, Germany \$22, Great Britain \$44, Italy \$20, United States, private vessels, \$60, and United States Shipping Board vessels \$62.

Wage at Peak in 1920.

Wages were at their peak in the United States in 1920. A combination of all wage data available, exclusive of agriculture, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that in 1920 wages per hour were 134 per cent higher than in 1913. The depression of 1921 brought the average down and it dropped still lower in 1922, but in 1922 wages were still more than twice as high as in 1913.

Since 1922 there has been a steady increase in wages per hour until in 1926 wages were 129 per cent higher than in the pre-war year, 1913.

While wages were high in 1926, so was the cost of living. In 1920 cost of living was 109 per cent higher than in 1913, but because of the higher wages the worker was still 12.2 per cent better off in his living than he was in 1913. In other words, his hourly wages would buy 12.2 per cent more of the necessities of life than in 1913.

Slight Rise After 1922.

Cost of living dropped in 1921 and in 1922, and rose comparatively little up to 1926. In 1926, with wages per hour 129 per cent higher than in 1913, cost of living was only 75 per cent higher than in 1913. Thus in 1926 for his hour of work the worker could buy 30.7 per cent more than he could in the pre-war year 1913.

Between 1926 and 1927 cost of living dropped about 1½ per cent.

In general, the labor union member fared even better than the average worker. The building,

printing, stone and other organized trades working on time rates did not suffer a wage cut in 1920 and 1921, but did in 1922, when the wage dropped from more than twice the rates of 1913 to a trifle under twice the rate of 1913.

From 1922 union wage rates steadily increased up to 1926 and again in 1927. In 1926 wages per hour of these organized workers were 150 per cent higher than in 1913 and by 1927 they were 160 per cent higher. Cost of living in 1927 was 72.7 per cent higher than in 1913. Thus the organized worker had a 43 per cent higher real income in 1926 than in 1913, and a 50 per cent higher real income in 1927 than in 1913.

WOULD FREE MOONEY.

The following resolution has been adopted by the San Francisco Molders' Union:

Whereas, Time, the great healer of wounds and impartial explorer of human events, has in the great tragedy known as the Mooney case heaped circumstance upon circumstance, fact on fact, confession on confession, and accumulated irrefutable evidence not available during the trial, leading to the almost universal unprejudiced opinion that Thomas J. Mooney is innocent of the crime for which he is immured at San Quentin Prison; and

Whereas, The trial judge and appellate justices, all living members of the jury and all the material witnesses in the case except one, are convinced that they contributed to the commission of an irreparable error in the conviction of an innocent man, and now regret such action and would undo the wrong if it were in their power; and

Whereas, The Supreme Court of California has settled the law of the State, declaring the legal impossibility of granting a new trial and advising and recommending to the defendant as his only recourse under the Constitution and the laws of the State being an application for pardon at the hands of the Governor of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Molders' Union No. 164, at the regular meeting assembled this 7th day of August, 1928, that we, believing in the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and having faith in the people of California, its courts and government, and in their fairness and love of justice, do hereby most sincerely and earnestly petition His Excellency, C. C. Young, Governor of the State of California, to grant an unconditional pardon to Thomas J. Mooney, and thus in a measure right the wrong done to him and vindicate the verdict of public opinion.

MOLDERS ESCAPE FRAME-UP.

Strike-breakers employed by the Peninsular Stove Company of Detroit failed to secure the conviction of nine striking iron molders. The unionists picketed the plant. When the strike-breakers told their story of alleged assault, Judge Gagneau of the River Rouge Police Court dismissed the defendants without asking them to testify.

The Peninsula Company is one of the oldest stove manufacturers in the country. The firm maintained relations with the Iron Molders' Union for more than half a century, but recently announced anti-union conditions.

UNIONISM IS HIGH MORALITY.

The Department of the Treasury refused a request of the Fall River (Mass.) Central Labor Union that a contractor be required to comply with trade union conditions in the erection of a post-office building.

The purpose of the law "is to avoid favoritism and to secure freer competition," Treasury officials said. Attention is called to a similar decision by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on November 16, 1916.

"To secure freer competition" sounds brave. It will attract the unthinking, but logically it leads to sweatshop conditions and prison contract labor.

If this is incorrect, who will decide where the dividing line shall be drawn?

Organized labor demands recognition and support by society because it is a barrier to conditions that debase workers.

The government never avoids "favoritism" in selecting material for its public buildings. It is impossible to do otherwise, as durability and an artistic effect must be considered.

But when labor is involved, the wildest competition is permitted, regardless of its effect on the home and society in general.

The government, instead of encouraging the highest wage that will serve as a model for private employers, takes contrary action.

Government officials are not to be blamed for this position. They but reflect public standards that are no longer accepted by thinking individuals.

When our ethical standards are higher, the public will support representatives who insist that the human element in these buildings must not be ignored.

Cheap material can be replaced, but cheap labor damages our social structure. Its consequences are found in the homes and schools, in disease and shortened life.

It is not "favoritism" if our national morality calls for the highest living standards for workers employed in the erection of public buildings, and for employees who work in these buildings after they are completed.

Neither would it be "favoritism" if our national morality recognized the trade unions as the one force that has established these standards.

Agitation and education by organized labor will hasten the day when society rejects the theory of competition between wage workers.

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CHILDREN SUFFER MOST.

The United States Children's Bureau paints a tragic picture of the effects of unemployment on the home, as a result of its study of Racine, Wis., and Springfield, Mass.

More than two-thirds of the fathers investigated in the two cities had been out of work for more than a year.

"The hardships that must be endured by a family when the father is out of work continue when conditions improve and he again has a steady job," the report states. "The savings of years have been used to provide maintenance during months of enforced idleness, perhaps the home whose purchase represented the fulfillment of the family's ambitions has been sacrificed. For months after the father secures work his wages will have to be divided between the purchase of the necessities of life and the payment of the heavy burden of debt. Many of the fathers interviewed had little hope of successfully taking up again the task of providing a home and comforts for those dependent upon them.

"Besides the deprivation of material means and lowered family standards, the anxiety can perhaps only be understood by those who have themselves been the victims of the dread uncertainty and fear that besets a workingman's family when the father is 'laid off.' The most important feature of unemployment is the effect on the family morale—the father idle about the house, unsettled, disheartened; the mother going out to work if she can secure it, and using up every bit of her strength in the double task of providing for the family's maintenance and caring for the household and the children; the children suffering from the depression and uncertainty of what the future may mean, which is even more to be dreaded than the discomforts of the immediate present.

"Unemployment, then, because it means lowered family standards, anxiety and dread, the loss of savings and the mortgaging of the future, has a direct and disastrous effect upon the welfare of children. While communities are usually able to organize their resources so that children are not removed from their own homes because of poverty caused by an industrial crisis, these resources have not been sufficient to prevent very real suffering to family groups stricken with the misfortune of loss of work by the father."

ABSENTEES VOTED.

Testifying before the Senate committee on the Vare-Wilson senatorial contest, one witness said that the ballots were counted in the Fifth Division of the First Ward in Philadelphia at noon, seven hours before the polls closed.

He said ballots were placed in the box in the names of men and women who had not put in an appearance. The witness indicated this was necessary to make the ballots come up to the totals which previously had been arranged.

The contest was brought by William B. Wilson, Democrat, who charges that William S. Vare, Republican, was elected United States Senator by fraud. Wilson was formerly secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers and was the first head of the Department of Labor in President Wilson's Cabinet.

Newspaper stories to the contrary notwithstanding the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in Atlantic City, has not and will not endorse any candidate for President of the United States. The platforms of the two parties will doubtless be analyzed and the records of the candidates presented to the workers for consideration, and then each individual can decide for himself as to which deserves and shall receive support.

WOULD FEED WORLD WITHOUT FARM.

Science has confounded economists who defended the Malthus doctrine, promulgated in England in the eighteenth century, that population multiplies faster than sustenance and that disaster will overtake the world unless population is checked.

This doctrine has been one of the most hotly contested questions in social science, but chemists now declare that the world can be fed without the farm.

Professor H. E. Barnard told members of the American Chemical Society Institute that the chemist is impatient when he hears the Malthusian doctrine discussed in terms of wheat acreage, sugars and fats.

"The chemist is confident," said Prof. Barnard, "that when the earth's fertile fields do not produce crops sufficient for man's needs, the scientist can synthesize them in his laboratory. Indeed, he is already doing that.

"When the need comes, the chemist will convert the light of the sun and nitrogen into food for the human family. Thirty men working in a factory the size of a city block can produce, in the form of yeast, as much food as 10,000 men tilling 57,000 acres under ordinary agricultural conditions.

"For all science is concerned, the entire surface of the globe might in the future be covered with kitchenette apartments—and there will be no use for the kitchenette. The process of human metabolism, conversion of elementary substances into heat and bodily energy, will continue."

U. S. EMPLOYEES OBJECT.

"Comptroller General McCarl has thrown a monkey wrench into the machinery of the Welch bill and thousands of federal employees are deprived of wage increases voted them by the last Congress," says the Federal Employee, official magazine of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

"Not only is this decision harmful to federal employees, but it is in opposition to the will of Congress. That farsighted body passed a law, the cost of which was counted to be in excess of \$20,000,000. Under the decision the cost will be approximately \$18,000,000, and possibly less. Congress anticipated that every employee should receive the increases specified and did not anticipate that there would be a certain amount of juggling which would reduce these increases in many cases to one-half of their apparent face value.

"Needless to say, the National Federation of Federal Employees will take the matter before Congress in December. The organization will press for a complete revision of salary schedules."

FURTHER RESTRICTION URGED

Further restriction to the entry of "unneeded and undesirable aliens" on the ground that they are displacing American labor was urged by Harry E. Hull, Federal Commissioner of Immigration.

The official said the restrictive immigration act is safeguarding 42,000,000 employed persons who are contributing to American prosperity, production and wealth, and who have the first right to share in the benefits of labor "unmenaced by groups who have not yet qualified under all the fundamentals of citizenship."

"These people are buyers and consumers of the products of their own labor," said Mr. Hull. "They are the greatest asset which the American business man has. Paid good wages, they create a market for American goods. To force them to compete with unskilled, un-Americanized workers from countries whose standards are low in comparison, would be an economic crime fraught with evil prospects."

"Doris is getting a man's wages."

"Yes, I knew she was married."—Boston Post.

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CHURCHMEN FAVOR FIVE-DAY WEEK.

Science has accomplished the impossible and dreams of a better social order can no longer be dismissed as the impracticable objectives of sentimentalists, says the Federal Council of the Church of Christ in a Labor Sunday message prepared by the Council's Commission on the Church and Social Order.

The five-day week in certain industries is possible because of machinery, new power resources, scientific management and the growing efficiency of labor, the churchmen say.

"A score of years ago the churches expressed the ideals of religion in their bearing on social and industrial relations. These ideals include abolition of child labor, protective regulations for women in industry; abatement and prevention of poverty; protection of workers from dangerous machinery, from occupational diseases and from enforced unemployment; right to organize; arbitration and conciliation; gradual and reasonable reduction of hours of labor to the lowest practicable point; a living wage as a minimum in every industry and the highest wage that each industry can afford; a new emphasis upon the application of Christian principles to the acquisition and use of property and the most equitable division of the product of industry that can ultimately be devised.

"Certain phases of the industrial problem press for immediate attention," the churchmen say. "The past year has seen a serious condition of unemployment. The situation has been not less but more challenging because of a condition of prosperity for many, while a very large number of men were out of work. The Department of Labor has estimated that there were nearly 2,000,000 fewer persons employed in January of this year than in January, 1925. Since the so-called normal unemployment is not less than 1,000,000, this government estimate means that at least 3,000,000 workers must have been unemployed during the past winter. Such a condition is economically unsound and intolerable from the point of view of Christian brotherhood."

TWO-PARTY PLAN DOOMED.

The 1928 presidential campaign will mark the collapse of America's two-party system, is the view of nearly 100 political scientists at the annual Commonwealth Conference at the University of Iowa.

The scientists represented half a hundred universities and colleges. They are, for the most part, unattached to political parties, and they attempted to look at present-day political problems from the standpoint of historical perspective.

"Issues do not separate the two parties vertically," said Professor William B. Munro of Harvard University. "They break up each party horizontally in blocs, based on economic interest and social advantage and disadvantage," he said.

These blocs, the economists expect, will replace the two major parties, which, they say, serve no other purpose than to provide the machinery for the election of a President every four years.

Twenty-two issues appeared on the program of the Commonwealth Conference. In only two of these did the professors find a discernible difference in the attitude of Democrats and Republicans. The two issues on which there was disagreement was the use of injunctions in labor disputes and Washington's activity in Nicaragua.

HUGE AUTO PROFITS.

The General Motors Corporation broke all profit records during the first six months of this year.

Net earnings totaled \$161,267,974, as against \$129,250,207, or 24.8 per cent less, during the same period last year.

This is the largest gain by any American company and probably establishes a new world record for any industrial.

BY THE WAY.

Advertising of public utilities in the South, especially in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas, is fond of asserting that Southern labor is native-born, is ample in supply, unusually productive and in the words of one advertisement, is not "hampered by restrictions." Of course what the utilities are driving at is that Southern labor is largely non-union and therefore must take what wages employers will pay. They are not quite frank enough to blurt out the truth that Southern manufacturers can get labor at lower wages than in some other sections of the country because the workers are unorganized and so they resort to ambiguous statements which may make the unthinking believe Southern labor is unusually productive because it is sprung from old American Stock. Fortunately for the Southern workers, organized labor in North Carolina is conducting an aggressive unionizing campaign which is setting an example for trade unionists everywhere. Not content with organizing North Carolina workers, the unions are reaching out to neighboring states and preaching the gospel of unionism in Virginia and South Carolina with such effectiveness that the movement seems likely to spread throughout the South. When the labor movement attains real strength in the South, the utilities will no longer be able to boast that Southern workers are docile and willing to accept low wages and long hours, which is now what the utilities are saying in a roundabout way.

* * *

The reaction against "automatic punishment" for fourth offenders under drastic new laws adopted by New York, California and other states is spreading even to conservative circles. The American Bar Association, a conservative organization if there ever was one, has just protested against "automatic punishment," which was pointed out as a growing evil fostered by legislative bodies in both states and nation. The Bar Association, meeting at Seattle, adopted a report which said: "The 'Fourth Offender Act' should bring to the attention of the bar a very important question, that of limiting the discretion of the judge in fitting the sentence of the prisoner in the case before him. The pre-emptory order of the legislature that all fourth offenders be sentenced for life deprives the judge who hears the evidence of all powers to take mitigating circumstances into consideration; the sentence is automatic. The results of this rigidity have already caused doubt as to the wisdom of the law." No lover of justice and fair play can have any quarrel with the contention of the Bar Association. It is surely not conducive to justice to have a man or woman condemned to the living hell of a life sentence regardless of mitigating circumstances.

* * *

Of course it was polite of the Texas bootleggers to apologize to the consumers for raising the price of whisky and other liquors at Houston during the Democratic Convention. They said that the drought was greater than they had anticipated and as a consequence not enough supplies were provided. They explained further to the delegates and prohibition advocates assembled that they had thought 3000 cases would be sufficient, but that the consumption by the thirsty patriots was greater than had ever been known in the South. So it seems that the 36,000 quarts of whisky, augmented by what the local illicit distilleries could produce, was not enough to keep the ardent advocates of a bone dry and other sorts of dry planks sufficiently stimulated to stick to their pious task. Probably two of the wettest spots in America since prohibition went into effect were Kansas City and Houston during the two recent conventions. Both conventions adopted dry planks and many were the high sounding speeches and much earnest and prayerful endeavor was spent in behalf of prohibition.

Foreign observers and representatives of publications will write us down as a nation of hypocrites who talk and sometimes vote dry, but act and drink wet.

"The best thing for you to do," said the doctor, "is to give up smoking, drinking anything but water at your meals, late hours—"

"Wait," entreated the patient, "what's the next best thing?"—Answer.

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NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Minutes of the First Meeting, Held at the Labor Temple Saturday Evening, August 4, 1928.

Called to order at 9 p. m. by William P. Stanton, President of the San Francisco Labor Council, who briefly announced the purpose of the meeting as being the organization of the committee and the endorsement of legislative candidates favorable to labor and the defeat of such as have proven themselves labor's enemies.

The Secretary read the official call of the meeting, pursuant to which the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of San Francisco had appointed one delegate from each of their respective affiliated unions, and the President and Secretary of the two Councils, to constitute this Non-Partisan Campaign Committee.

The Secretary thereupon called the roll and all those who answered to their names were recorded present. Fifty-six delegates were found present.

Organization of the committee was then had, and there being but one nominee for each office, the Secretary pro tem., John A. O'Connell, cast the ballot and the chair declared the following officers elected and entitled to discharge the duties of their respective offices, to-wit:

Chairman, William P. Stanton; Vice-Chairman, Thomas Doyle; Secretary, John A. O'Connell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Ault.

Motion was thereupon regularly made, seconded and carried that the Chairman be empowered to appoint a committee of seven members, with instructions to examine all candidates and report the committee's recommendations to the general meeting, to be held next Saturday evening, August 11th, at 9 p. m. in the Labor Temple.

The committee then adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, August 1, 1928.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President J. L. Berke at 8 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: T. J. Mahoney and J. C. Willis. Excused: A. V. Williams, Theo. Johnson and Jack Williams.

Minutes—Minutes of the meeting held July 18th were approved as read.

Officers' Reports—Agitation Committee report recommended that the League secure a stand or booth at the Labor Day picnic at California Park and decorate it for the occasion with banners and slogans; approved. In the matter of the automatic picture machine matter the Secretary was instructed to proceed further and report back; approved. Secretary Desepte reported on his activities for the past two weeks in sending letters to the Sutter Cafeteria and Coffee Shop on the Printers' label and to Secretary Manning on the union label, card and button drive. Also sent circular letters to the unions for the United Garment Workers' Union and the Journeymen Tailors' Union; concurred in.

Communications—From San Francisco Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From Union Label Trades Department on co-operation for the union label, card and button drive to be held from August 27th to September 8th; same has been complied with. From Herman the Tailor, requesting patronage from members of unions; read and filed. From Trustees, report of finances from August, 1927, to July 1, 1928; report approved. Secretary was instructed to transfer all funds to the Brotherhood Bank.

Bills—Bills were read and referred to the Trustees.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks report Austin's,

Steinberg's and Feltman & Curme are still unfair to them. Brewery Workers report business good, all working; initiated the girls working for the Fleischman Yeast Co. and secured them a three-dollar a week raise. Steamfitters No. 509 report work is fair and improving. Garment Cutters report work scarce in the union shop and good in the non-union shop. Garment Workers report girls working only two and three days a week; request a demand for the United Garment Workers' union label. Sign Painters report business quiet, but expect it to pick up for the political campaign; Foster & Kleiser all organized. Millmen report work slack. Elevator Constructors report things fair. Office Employees report that the defeat of the Public Utility Commission of vital importance to them. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their monthly button. Cooks No. 44 report that teamsters are patronizing unfair restaurants. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League report helping unions with their demand for the union label, card and button; will give four gate prizes for the Labor Day picnic; request the League to write to the Unity Hosiery Co. for them relative to ladies' union-made hosiery.

New Business—Discussion on the Big Yank shirt, which the Garment Workers claim that the trimmings are still made in prison. Also that the Kragen Furniture Co. of Chicago is having some of their furniture made in prison.

Receipts—\$91.38. **Bills Paid**—\$141.55.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to meet again Wednesday, August 15th, at 8 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE,

Secretary.

Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer.

"INSIDERS" CLEAN UP

The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad has been purchased by the Santa Fe system for \$14,315,534. Financiers who bought the road four years ago will make a profit of more than \$6,000,000. English stockholders who invested \$15,000,000 have been badly stung as they will receive less than one-half of their original investment.

While financiers were juggling this property, the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen employed thereon are paid a wage lower than for like service on other railroads.

The workers appealed without success to the Railway Board of Labor and Mediation and President Coolidge, acting under the law, appointed a board of investigation. The board reported a few weeks ago that the railroad is not justified in paying wages "higher than those proposed by the carrier," and that the four brotherhoods are not justified under the circumstances in carrying out their strike order.

"You must be very fond of your mother, my lad," said General Robert E. Lee once to a young student noted for his laziness—"you are so considerate of her son."

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What was the White Rats Actors' Union and what became of it?

A.—It was an organization of vaudeville actors, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. After a disastrous strike in 1917, the White Rats surrendered their charter and became a part of the Associated Actors and Artists of America, which comprises all classes of theatrical performers.

Q.—Was Samuel Gompers ever a member of a political party?

A.—In a pamphlet entitled, "The Workers and the Eight-Hour Workday," published by the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers said, in answering the assertion that he was once a member of the Socialist Labor Party: "I have never been a member of that party or any other political party, am not now a member and expect never to be one."

Q.—Why did the Seamen's Union successfully oppose the inclusion of seamen under the provisions of the longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation bill?

A.—The seamen contended that their rights were adequately protected under existing maritime law. As a result of their stand, a provision covering seamen was eliminated from the compensation bill as introduced in Congress in 1926.

Q.—What was the British Trade Union Act?

A.—This act, passed in 1871, made trade unions legal societies and prevented the members from being liable to prosecution for conspiracy.

MORE FIVE-DAY WEEK LOGIC.

One hundred Southern cotton mills have shut down because of over-production of narrow sheetings. The American Bar Association wants Congress to exempt oil producers from anti-trust law penalties when they agree to limit production. Dr. George Otis Smith, director of United States Geological Survey, again declares that this country is "over-engined" and that "supply is ever ahead of demand, with little hope and expectation of capacity orders." Three years ago the Wall Street Journal, a financial authority, stated (September 1, 1925, issue): "The country today can turn out more steel, more coal, more copper, more oil, more automobiles, etc., than the demand calls for. If all of these industries permitted capacity production, prosperity would be short lived." Revolutionary changes have been wrought since 1925. More automatic machinery, new processes, increased efficiency of labor and a scientific management that includes the smallest economies are all unanswerable proof that the five-day week is necessary. Employers who deny this claim dare not operate their plants 100 per cent capacity.

INSULL ONCE MORE.

Those newspapers that do not like Coolidge point out that Roy O. West, appointed to the Cabinet to succeed Dr. Work, is a friend of Samuel Insull, the utility magnate, and they declare that Insull himself might just as well have been appointed. Senate inquirers found Insull working both sides of the political street. Anent all of which it is here merely remarked that politics is an interesting game and it has to be watched every minute.

BLANTON DEFEATED.

Congressman Blanton lost his fight for the United States Senate, and the fiery Texas anti-unionist passes out of the legislative picture for at least two years, with the end of the present Congress, in March, next year.

Blanton has been in Congress 12 years. This year he elected to run for the Senate and was hopelessly beaten.

Blanton joined the anti-union movement that swept the country following the World War. Poindexter of Washington and Myers of Montana were daily urging their colleagues in the Senate to make strikes a criminal offense, Governor Allen of Kansas was touring the nation to popularize his notorious anti-strike law, and newspapers and publicists joined in the cry.

Organized labor fought off these foes until the public realized the menace of handcuffing workers to their employment.


Blanton capitalized this outcry and his attacks on the trade union movement were both numerous and vicious. In those days he was known as "Bleating Blanton." Later, as public sentiment shifted, he changed his policy but not his principles.

He is an able parliamentarian and fought many single-handed fights in the House. His best piece of constructive work was when he drove from public office a commissioner of the District of Columbia whom he exposed as grafting on helpless war veterans who are confined in a local hospital for mental incompetents.

"America may not disregard the laws herself through her officers and retain the respect and love of right-thinking people. That respect for law essential to government is turned to contempt when the government becomes the lawbreaker."—Representative S. Harrison White of Colorado.

WHY IS TEAPOT DOME "NO USE"?

The Navy Department, after all of the strife and struggle over Teapot Dome, now announces officially that the big naval oil reserve is "Not required and of no use to the navy." This is the reserve that was of so much use to Sinclair, that brought the "little black bag" into prominence, that milled through Senate committees and courts as the flowering aftergrowth of the Harding-Daugherty administration. Why is this great naval oil reserve no longer of any use? What has happened and what is going to happen next? It would seem that the people are entitled to some thing more than a curt announcement of abandonment.



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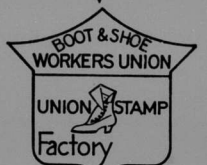
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1928

One look at Prohibition Commissioner Doran should be enough to convince anyone that he is a dry. Were he to drink a glass of beer it would bloat him to miserable proportions and double his weight.

With labor-saving devices and improved machinery coming into the industrial world in such rapid fashion there is but one thing to do if we are to avoid the consequences of millions of workers being thrown upon the streets without the possibility of employment, and that is to shorten the workday and the workweek to a point where there will be employment for everybody willing to work and pay sufficient to enable them to purchase the things we produce. In this connection it should be as clear to the captains of industry as it is to the workers that this is an intelligent result to bring about because we must quite generally supply our own market. The rest of the world is doing pretty much as we are and for that reason we cannot hope to find markets elsewhere for our surplus products if we continue the present workday of eight hours and the workweek of six days.

When one hears a person say that organized labor is always right it sounds rather ridiculous, but while the workers set up no claim of infallibility, there is still a lot of truth in what William E. Gladstone said a half a century ago when he declared: "I painfully reflect that in almost every political controversy of the last fifty years the leisure classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, have been in the wrong. The common people—the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—these have been responsible for nearly all of the social reform measures which the world accepts today." In our own United States during the past fifty years the same thing has been true. Practically every humane law that we have on our statute books came about through the efforts of the organized workers, and many of them required years of determined fighting under most discouraging conditions, but in looking back over the years the toilers can feel that their labor and their sacrifices were well worth while.

THE VOLSTEAD ACT

Whenever the drys discuss the prohibition law, they take the position that the Eighteenth Amendment is on the statute books and that it is impossible for the wets to get sufficient states to ratify an amendment that would wipe it out and that, therefore, there is absolutely nothing that those opposed to prohibition can do about it. They freely admit that the Volstead Law has not been enforced, and that there is some doubt as to whether it can be enforced for a long period of time, yet they very smugly say to those who propose a change in conditions: "What are you going to do about it. We have got you where we want you, and we are going to keep you there whether you like it or not."

They seem to think there is no remedy other than an amendment to the Federal Constitution and that such an amendment is impossible at the present time, so that it is entirely a safe thing to go on taunting their opponents and prodding them and arousing their anger while they gleefully sit back in contemptible confidence that they have the upper hand in the situation. The truth of the matter is, however, that the Volstead Law is a dishonest and hypocritical interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment and that it can be amended by a mere majority vote of the two houses of Congress. There is nothing in the Eighteenth Amendment that prevents Congress from leaving the matter of the alcoholic content of beer to the determination of the different states and in that way complying with the provisions of the Constitution. There is, therefore, something that can be done by Congress without amending the Constitution, and it would be a most sensible action for that body to take, because then the hypocritical states that want hypocritical and fanatical legislation could have it without forcing it upon states that do not want it, and then we would have real temperance in this supposedly free country of ours and have a solution of the liquor question satisfactory to a majority of the people, one which does not repudiate the Constitution, that does not disregard the sacred right of trial by jury, that respects the sanctity of the home, that will eliminate the present deplorable condition of bootlegging, snooping and official corruption, and which will not send poor people to jail for being caught with a pint of beer, while wealthy men and women drink lavishly and uninterfered with solely because they had money enough to put in a plentiful supply, which is protected by the laws put over by the fanatical prohibitionists, who had no desire to bother anyone except the workers.

The drys know that the present hypocritical and discriminatory law has resulted in wholesale violations and that there is more drinking now, when it is illegal, than there was before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, which was put over in California and other states in spite of the fact that the people had by majority vote declared against it. They are well aware that the condition brought about by their fanaticism has resulted in violations not only of the prohibition law but that it has been a breeder of contempt for all laws, and that as a consequence of it crime has been constantly increasing during the past ten years until it has reached a stage where all sensible people are gravely apprehensive of the future of the republic. People of all other countries look upon us with pity for our intelligence, since the facts compel us to admit that our record of crime surpasses that of any other nation in the world, yet those responsible for plunging us into this deplorable state of affairs sit down in smug satisfaction and sneeringly ask us what we are going to do about it.

Well, we can do something about it, and we ought to do something about it, and if we do not soon do something about it, then we will deserve the growing world-wide contempt for our intelligence that is plainly visible to all with eyes to see. The organized workers stand for intelligence, honesty and efficiency in government and against imbecility, fraud and incompetency in public life, and as loyal Americans they will help all other sensible citizens to rid the country of the conditions brought upon us by the pesty jugglers who drink wet and vote dry.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The good old ballyhoo has blared its blaringest, the crowd has seen the trained seals perform and another boxfight has passed into history. More and more middle-aged America takes its exercise vicariously. More and more the sporting instinct runs in the direction of watching some one else go through the motions. It's big money for those who do the work and a lot of carefully built-up enthusiasm for the mob. The brightest and most shining light that glimmers through the mist of the morning after of the Tunney-Heeney gold mine is that the promotion is over the peak, looking down hill.

* * *

Sport for the sake of sport is one thing. Sport for the sake of the promoter and the principals is something else. Boxing on its present metropolitan basis could not get by without newspaper help. There are many angles to the game. Newspaper sporting departments of big town newspapers are today heavily staffed affairs. The staffs must justify their existence. That is natural. They join the ballyhoo. If Mr. Tunney opens a book it's an eight-column banner line. If he says he thinks it is going to rain, it's another eight-column line. If he sneezes, it's at least a feature box. His retirement statement was printed verbatim from a stenographic report. If he should ever wink at a girl, goodness knows how the sport pages would do it justice; they've already used their biggest display lines. The whole purpose of the ballyhoo has been to blow up the bubble to the level of high finance. Boxfighting is today big business, made so by a host of scribes who have made mountains out of mole hills and Big Berthas out of pop guns, as in the case of the battered Mr. Heeney.

* * *

Take Heeney. Before he engaged to get rich in the ring with Mr. Tunney, this gent from the Antipodes was a rather ordinary mauler. But by dint of much ballyhooing by the newspaper sporting departments he became a personage. He was crowned with numerous impressive nicknames, such as Hard Rock from Down Under. Pershing, for winning his share of the World War, got nowhere near as much newspaper praise and attention. Nobody knows yet what Pershing eats for breakfast and only one nickname has ever been coined for him. The whole blithering mess is sickening, disgusting and over done. Perhaps some day a healthy, normal, fairly well balanced labor journalism will help to kick such abnormal ballyhoo rot into the well deserved discard.

* * *

Those who like boxing are entitled to have their boxing, but they are entitled to a sane newspaper outlook on the game and to sane reporting. Sporting pages that helped to tout Heeney into sufficient prominence to help draw a gate admitted the day after the fight that the day of hand-picked challengers has passed, which is equivalent to admitting that the Anzac was a hand-picked challenger. Business rules the game and the stakes are sufficient to make Wall Street almost jealous. The mob, as usual, gets hooked to pay the bill. But it begins to rebel. The high prices are too high. Mr. Rickard loses money on the affair. A return to reason may be forced. And some day sport may get back to a point where it rests upon its merits and becomes once more sport for the sake of sport. At present we witness a sickening over-emphasis on every sport that has a box office attachment.

WIT AT RANDOM

A certain salesman was proposing to his best girl.

"And, sweetheart," he finished, "I'll lay my whole fortune at your feet."

"It isn't a very big fortune," she reminded him.

"I don't know what's the matter with that little man over there. He was so attentive a few moments ago and now he won't even look at me."

"Perhaps he saw me come in. He's my husband!"—London Passing Show.

Notice to My Chicken Thief.

The car blanket that you stole along with the last consignment of poultry from my chicken coop was an all-wool blanket. If your foresight had not been blinded with poison bootleg liquor you would have taken my ice machine instead, for where you're going a refrigerator plant would be more appropriate than a wool blanket.

E. J. ROBB.

—Albion (Penn.) paper.

Maid—The furniture man is here.

Mistress—I'll see him in a minute. Tell him to take a chair.

Maid—I did, but he said he would start with the piano and radio!—Sales Tales.

Fozzleton—I took my wife to a lecture last evening—and it was some ordeal for her all right.

Bozzleton—Some ordeal for her?

Fozzleton—Yes, she had to listen, didn't she?

Isaac Rosen stepped into the corner grocery store.

"I vant some pepper," said he to the lady clerk.

"What kind do you prefer, black or light colored pepper?" she replied.

"I don't vant eder kind; I vant tissue pepper."

The Virginia judge told a Scotch story at the Lotos Club, which is new to me. A Scotchman carrying an immense hand bag got on board a Riverside bus. When the conductor came around he handed out a nickel.

"Fare's a dime," said the conductor.

"I will na pay it," said the Scotchman. "Five cents is enough."

The argument went on until the conductor lost his temper and threw the Scotchman off. Then his eyes lighted on the huge hand bag and he tossed it over the railing into the river.

"Noo," said the Scotchman. "Noo see what ye ha' done. Ye ha' drooned ma little Wullie."

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

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FORTUNATELY

the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company bought enough fine leather months ago at the prevailing low prices to make the shoes we are now offering you—

AND WE SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES, AT THE SAME OLD PRICES, AS LONG AS OUR PRESENT STOCK LASTS. THIS MEANS A SAVING TO YOU OF ALMOST \$1.00 A PAIR.

You are sure of these values because the original fair and square retail price, which is stamped on the sole of every shoe at the factory during the process of manufacture, guarantees honest dealings.

These are wonderful shoes at such reasonable prices. Come in today and look them over.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

Every member of No. 21 should attend the union meeting on August 19th as much business of importance is to be transacted. The scale committee will recommend the adoption of a newspaper scale for 1929. The proposition to be presented to the union has been printed and copies will be available to the membership early next week.

J. H. Patison, for the last several years employed at the Examiner, left the latter part of last week for Santa Ana to assume the foremanship of the Santa Ana Times, which begins publication on August 15th. Mr. Patison had been in San Francisco for some four or five years, and was formerly located in Southern California. "Pat" is a thoroughly competent printer and a good union man, and takes with him the best wishes of those who knew him in this city. Mr. Patison had served on the apprentice committee for several years.

M. W. Graybiel, who was engaged by J. H. Patison to cover a machine situation on the Santa Ana Times, suffered a broken arm while cranking his automobile last week. Mr. Graybiel accompanied Mr. Patison to Santa Ana, where he will, upon recovery, become one of the Times' force.

Typographical Topics learned with regret that on July 20th Miss Minnie Aguilar of the Examiner chapel suffered severe burns on the right hand. The accident occurred when Miss Aguilar turned off the power on her machine at quitting time, and was probably due to a defective switch or short circuit. The accident necessitated a two weeks' absence from work.

N. J. Bartlett arrived from Chicago on August 8th, and it is understood will assume charge of the Twin Peaks News Service. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett made the trip from Chicago in a new model Ford in six and one-half days.

It is reported that "Bill" Carroll, rotund machinist of the Examiner, is confined to his home by a slight attack of lead poisoning.

A. A. ("Andy") McDonald, delegate-elect from Stockton Union, was a visitor in San Francisco this week.

"Jim" Wilson, well known to many San Francisco printers, passed away in Terre Haute, Indiana, on Friday of last week. Interment was Sunday, August 5th.

"Bob" Batup, who has been located in Los Angeles, visited this city in the past week.

From the Editor and Publisher it is learned that on August 1st Homer Guck became general manager of the San Francisco Examiner. Mr. Guck was, until recently, assistant business manager of the New York Evening Journal, and was at one time vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Detroit, which position he left last spring to join the Hearst organization.

Los Angeles Citizen reports that No. 174 will be represented at the State Federation of Labor Convention by three delegates, two elected and one given credentials upon motion. Four candidates were nominated, and the vote was: President Dalton, 95; C. E. Tracy, 88; Harry Zillman, 86, and Paul M. Coss, 85; President Dalton and C. E. Tracy being elected. H. E. Garman was given credentials to attend without expense to the union.

On July 31st the Salem (Oregon) Daily Statesman was sold to E. C. Brownlee and F. S. Sackett.

With the plant and good-will of the Statesman was included the Northwest Poultry Journal, the Oregon Teachers' Monthly, the commercial printing business of the Statesman Company and a two-story brick building. The Salem Statesman, together with another daily in the same city, has for many months engaged in a bitter fight upon the Typographical Union of that city. No announcement as to the policy of the new owners has been made, but it is hoped that the Statesman will soon be manned by union printers.

The latest issue of the Editor and Publisher carries a story of the installation of Leo F. Greene, newly-elected president of Boston Typographical Union. Mr. Greene, a member of the Boston Herald chapel, was presented with a gold watch and chain, and was the recipient of many congratulatory messages.

It is reported that Richard ("Dick") Bennett of the Examiner chapel is improving rapidly and expects to return to work in the near future.

Pernau-Walsh Chapel Notes

"Reggy" Dunn, operator, accompanied by Mrs. Dunn, are Chevroleting to their old haunts, at Edmonton, Alberta Province, Canada. "Reggy" served three years in the Northwest Mounted, where men are men and women haven't succeeded in being governors.

The 15-year-old son of Roy Winans, "Machinist Doc" of the Pernau-Walsh Co., is gradually recovering from a serious accident. While riding his bicycle he got in collision with a truck. Four weeks in the hospital does not seem to mar his sunny disposition.

Conrad Scheel's dream has come true—"A villa in the redwoods." He has completed his new home at Forrest Lakes, Santa Cruz County, and named it "Villa Gladidid." From all reports the villa is quite sumptuous and up to date. Mr. and Mrs. Scheel roll down on week-ends to enjoy the sermons in the stones and the music in the redwoods.

H. L. Hoffmann, operator, has been confined to St. Joseph's Hospital, an operation on his eye. He will be detained from work indefinitely. The employees wish him a speedy recovery.

"Buddy" Boyle, apprentice boy and inflammable orator, is down in Mexico on location—making arrangements with the Mexican Government about broadcasting his famous banquet speech. He has leased station "BULL—OK."

Edward Sundstrum, foreman of the night side, has joined the vacationists; destination unknown. Dame Rumor has it that he is headed for the Sagebrush State, "dear" hunting.

CALIFORNIA LEADS IN CARS.

California leads the nation in ownership of automobiles with approximately two cars to each family. The nation's ratio is one car per family and there are 7.9 cars per square mile.

Figures reported show that the average increase in automobile registrations last year in all states was 5.9 per cent and California was slightly under this average with 5.5 per cent.

Four states in the Union last year showed a loss in registrations. The greatest decrease was indicated in Florida with 10.4 per cent less registrations than in 1926. The greatest gain of any section was in the District of Columbia with 17.5 per cent.

The total registration for the nation last year was 23,579,002, which is about 80 per cent of all the motor vehicles in the world.

STRIKES DECLINE.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that fewer strikes occurred in 1927 than in any year since 1916, when the bureau began its regular compilation of strike data. The peak of industrial unrest was in 1917, when 4450 strikes and lockouts were reported. Since that time, with some fluctuations, the number has steadily declined, and in 1927 but 734 strikes and lockouts were reported.

The number of employees involved (in cases where this is known) was greatest in 1919, involving 4,160,348 employees. In 1927 there were 349,434 persons so involved, which was a somewhat larger number than in the year before (329,592).

The principal causes of dispute are, in the order named: wages, recognition of the union and hours of labor.

MAYBE YOU THINK YOU'RE A KING!

Each American is taught to think he is a sovereign and to some extent he is. He can sometimes quit his job if he wants to and get another if he can. But in the larger phases of national life he frequently cuts as much figure as a lost hairpin. Consider foreign policy. Secretary Kellogg has been cutting a lot of capers with a mess of treaties which were heralded as outlawing war. It turns out that they "sanctify the status quo," which means they put a clincher on protecting relations—and rights to go to war—as they are. Meanwhile American money kings, through little-understood foreign investments, are doing more to influence and shape American foreign policy and possible future troubles than our whole State Department and its whole corps of diplomats. Maybe you have that idea that every American is a sovereign.

FOOLING THE PEOPLE

"Take the public utilities out of politics" was a popular cry several years ago.

The utilities were then compelled to go to state legislatures to secure rate increases. Control of a majority of the law-making branch was uncertain, and corporations and their allies painted rosy pictures of non-partisan utilities commissions setting a fair price.

The people accepted the new plan. The commissions are usually appointed by the governor.

This centralization of government, and bureau rule, is profitable to the utilities, according to one of their publicity men. He acknowledged to the Federal Trade Commission that the commissions "are the best friends of the industry."

FIGHT AGENCY EVILS.

Actors' Equity Association, affiliated to A. F. of L., has started a war on theatrical employment agencies.

The actors' decision follows a recent decision by the United States Supreme Court which denied New Jersey officials the right to regulate the fee charged by employment agencies in that state.

Equity proposes that agencies dealing with Equity members must be licensed by Equity, and that there be standard contracts between the two parties.

Actors complain that some of these agencies have charged as high as 10 per cent of their salary for the duration of a contract, and in some cases the agency demanded additional graft, called a "bonus."

An Indiana judge once threatened to fine a lawyer pleading a case before him for contempt of court.

"I have expressed no contempt for the court," said the lawyer. "On the contrary, I have tried very hard to conceal my feelings."

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 3, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Applications for Affiliation—From Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, Harbor No. 40, inclosing affiliation fee and dues for three delegates, namely, George Fournatt, Charles S. Loveland and H. F. Strother. On motion same was referred to the Organizing Committee. From Retail Cleaners and Dyers' Union No. 18021, inclosing credentials for Maurice Fisher; referred to Organizing Committee.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Teamsters' Union No. 85, inclosing check for \$100.00 to help defray the Labor Day expenses. From the Trades Union Promotional League, inclosing copy of circular letter sent out in the interest of the United Garment Workers and the Journeymen Tailors' Unions. From the Board of Supervisors, stating that the Civil Service Committee will meet on Wednesday evening, August 8th, to consider the report of the Civil Service Commission on standardization. From Herman the Tailor, stating that a paid up union card is all the references you need to purchase clothes at reasonable prices.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee recommended indorsement of the Sausage Makers' wage scale and agreement. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Butchers' Union No. 115. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Butchers' Union No. 508. Recommended that all unions and delegates interested in the Public Utilities Commission Amendment should attend the hearings which will be held on August 7th and August 9th and assist in reshaping the amendment so as to safeguard

the interests of the public and labor. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Chain stores are all unfair to its organization. Cracker Bakers—Business quiet; National Biscuit Company still unfair. Painters No. 9—Has taken \$100.00 worth of tickets. Trackmen—Delegate Ferguson is convalescing from recent illness.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended that the application for affiliation from the Masters, Mates and Pilots be accepted and its delegates seated. In the matter of application from the Retail Cleaners and Dyers' Union, inasmuch as the affiliation fee was not inclosed, your committee will wait one week before making any recommendation on their application. Report concurred in.

On account of the resignation of Delegate J. Weinberger, there exists a vacancy on the Organizing Committee, which, pursuant to the constitution of this Council, will be filled by the election of a new member to that committee, after publication of the vacancy in the next issue of the Labor Clarion.

Report of Joint Labor Day Committee—Committee submitted a progressive report and recommended that unions send their orders for buttons in at the earliest possible date. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee submitted a report on the pending charter amendment providing for a Public Utilities Commission, recommending the redrafting of same. After discussion the matter was amended and approved.

The committee also submitted two drafts of proposed charter amendments, one providing that the city and county pay premiums or charges on all bonds required of deputies, clerks and employees in city service for the faithful performance of their duties, and another amendment creating a liability of the city and county for damage or loss to person or property caused by negligence of a city officer or employee. The Council approved the first mentioned proposal and re-referred the second proposal to the committee for further consideration.

Miss Hilda Gohrman, educational director of the "Better Bedding Alliance of America," addressed the Council and showed a very interesting picture to illustrate same.

Receipts—\$448.80. Expenses—\$1758.07.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in the Labor Temple Saturday Evening, August 4, 1928.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Thomas A. Maloney.

Roll Call of Officers—All present. Attendance record of the delegates kept by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—Containing orders for tickets for the Labor Day celebration at California Park, Marin County, September 3, 1928, referred to the Secretary without reading.

Reports of Committees—Committee of Arrangements is busy at work and will have everything in perfect shape for the coming celebration and outing on Labor Day. As an example of fine cooperation and proper spirit of concerted effort to make the outing a success, the Secretary read a poster of the Machinists' organizations, which is posted in all their shops in the district, announc-

ing the coming celebration and calling upon all machinists to attend and make it for one thing the greatest gathering of machinists ever held on a Labor Day in this vicinity and giving members a description and all necessary information as to how to find their brother machinists on that day and what the numerous attractions are to be.

Brother Joseph Tuite reported having secured eight additional silver cups and has a further number of prospects, so there will be on hand a great number of trophies for the returning champions from Amsterdam who are to compete at the various events to be held at California Park on Labor Day under the auspices of the Pacific Amateur Athletic Association.

Other committees rendered progressive reports and everything is being done to make the coming outing the largest in local history.

The main efforts during the next week will be to secure additional prizes for the gate and the games that are to be pulled off under Chairman Dave Hardy, and in which all persons in attendance will have a chance to participate and win a prize.

The following unions have ordered tickets since last report: Laundry Workers, Cigarmakers, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Tailors, Retail Shoe Salesmen, Municipal Sewermen and Laundry Drivers.

Labor Day buttons have been ordered by Cigarmakers, Chauffeurs and United Glass Workers. Unions anticipating running short of buttons are reminded that the manufacturers require time to furnish same, wherefore the orders should be given without further delay, and as the same button may be worn every year, any surplus will be good for future years, but everybody should make it a point to wear a button on this occasion.

Committee adjourned to meet again next Saturday evening, August 11th, at 8:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

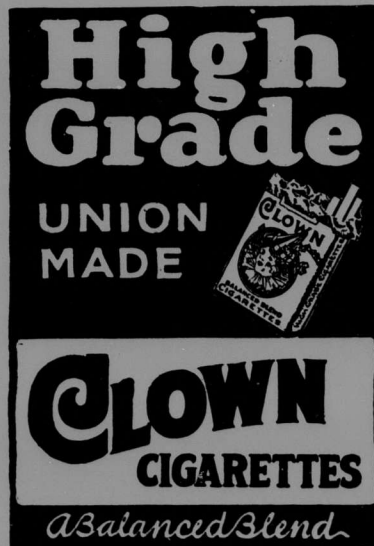
THOMAS DOYLE,

Secretaries.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Edwin Kandler of the painters, Frank G. Feathers of the varnishers and polishers, Arnold E. Roth of the musicians, Della McAdams of the waitresses, John Quinn of the municipal carmen, Maurice J. Ross of the machinists.

At the election held by the Laundry Workers' Union on Monday evening the following were elected delegates to the Sacramento convention of the State Federation of Labor: M. A. Peterson, Charles Keegan, Annie Brown, Charles Hawley, Charles Child and John O'Keefe. There were eight candidates in the field at the election.

Della McAdams, custodian of the Waitresses' Union and a delegate from that organization to the Labor Council, passed away this week and the funeral was held on Thursday from St. Mary's Cathedral. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

James King of Waiters' Union No. 30 is passing out the cigars this week as he announces the arrival at his home of a second son. Both mother and son are doing well. The new arrival will carry the name of William King.

The Retail Clerks' Unions of the Bay district announce that arrangements for their annual picnic, which is to be held at Neptune Beach, Alameda, have almost been completed and that a most attractive program will be in store for those who attend the affair. The gathering is to take place on Sunday, August 19th, and will be both a day and night events, with sports of all kinds and dancing provided for the entertainment of members and guests.

Last Friday night George Fourratt, Charles S. Love and H. F. Strother were seated as delegates from the Masters, Mates and Pilots by the Labor Council.

On account of the departure from the city of Jack Weinberger of the Waiters' Union, there is a vacancy on the Organizing Committee of the Labor Council, which will be filled by election at the next meeting of the Council.

Miss Hilda Gohrman, educational director of the Better Bedding Alliance of America, addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council on the subject, "Invest in Rest," and she used stereopticon slides to illustrate her talk. The delegates seemed to be very much interested in the subject and gave the speaker a vote of thanks at the close.

Daniel C. Murphy has accepted the invitation of the Labor Council of Los Angeles to be the orator of the day at the celebration of Labor Day in that city. The literary exercises of the occasion will be held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple on Maple street.

Ernest P. Marsh, conciliator for the Department of Labor, with headquarters in Portland, passed through San Francisco last week on his way to Los Angeles, where he will hold a number of important conferences before returning to his home in Portland. Marsh delivered the Labor Day address in San Francisco in 1925. He was formerly president of the Washington State Federation of Labor.

Will J. French, president of the State Industrial Accident Commission, and Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, are the recipients of an emblazoned parchment received from the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, Local No. 128. The parchment reads: "In appreciation of the great service to the workers in the assistance rendered resulting in a six-day week in the petroleum industry of California." The

document was signed by H. C. Fleming, president, and F. C. Coulter, secretary of the body.

Butchers' Union No. 115 will hold its annual picnic at California Park, Marin County, Sunday, September 2nd, with what promises to be the largest gathering of union butchers in the Bay region for many years. M. S. Maxwell, secretary, announces. The following committee has been named to prepare a program of athletic events for the affair: Ralph Brugge (chairman), Joseph Y. Henderson, Charles Killpack, Jake Beckel, George Richardson, Fred Spoelti, Guido Relei, Robert Costello, Walter Perry, James Watson, William Hird, William Thude, Robert Kuhn, Frank Brady, W. G. Smith, Frank Stahl, Herman Schreiber, Sr., Frank Flohr, Robert Young, Frank Grannuci, John Cassidy, Henry Brogwadt, Frank Gallagher, Edward Flynn, Adam Oliver, Walter Murray, Charles Kloos, and M. S. Maxwell, secretary of the union.

EQUALIZATION PROTEST FILED.

Protest was the keynote of the first public meeting, Wednesday night, on the proposed standardization of Civil Service positions and salaries before the Civil Service Committee of the Board of Supervisors. Between 300 and 400 persons, ranging from labor officials to individual workmen, attended, and a number were heard by the committee.

No action will be taken until the entire matter has been thrashed out in public, Chairman Jesse C. Colman of the committee announced at the beginning of the hearing. A complete transcript of all hearings will be taken and studied by the committee before arriving at any findings, Colman said.

"The purpose of these hearings is to receive all protests and criticisms for due consideration," Colman said. "The purpose of the standardization program is to effect equitable salaries for like positions. It is specifically stated, however, that no employee shall suffer reduced rating or a cut in wages as a result of the standardization. We do not expect it to reduce the payroll, but to correct inaccuracies and inequalities where they exist."

Supervisor Franck R. Havenner explained the classification as "rewriting of Civil Service structure, based on duties as reported to the Civil Service Commission by employees and heads of departments." He also stressed the point that no employee will suffer reduction in pay or standing as a result of the program.

William T. Bonsor, secretary of the Office Employees' Association; Frank C. MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades, and Jack O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, were leaders in the opposition. They branded the program as a camouflage to reduce wages.

Bonsor scored the Bureau of Governmental Research, active in the classification plan, charging the bureau with attempting to gain control of the city government for ulterior motives. MacDonald and O'Connell objected to the manner in which the various positions had been classified.

President Greenblatt of the Clerks' Association of 1924; Robert Munson, representing the County Clerk's employees; William Bailey, building inspector; Charles Beaton, clerk; S. J. Rosenblatt, president of the Office Employees' Association, and a number of employees from various city departments, objected to the classification themselves. They charged improper grouping of duties in almost every instance.

The second hearing will be held at 8 p. m. next

Wednesday, Chairman Colman announced. In the meantime the committee will receive written comment on the proposed changes.

COMMUNITY CHEST ACTIVITIES.

One hundred and seven agencies of the San Francisco Community Chest, functioning in five distinct classifications of relief and welfare work, expended \$176,760.11 during the month of July.

This announcement was made this week by Selah Chamberlain, chairman of the executive committee, from headquarters, 20 Second street, in picturing the work done monthly by the various units.

Expenditures by groups follow:

Family and general relief.....	\$ 60,941.63
Care of dependent children.....	24,579.76
Clinics and health agencies.....	33,540.73
Recreational and character building....	48,691.06
Protective work with young people....	9,006.93
	\$176,760.11

OLD-TIME UNIONIST PASSES.

Robert L. Nelson, old-time trade unionist, died in Chicago last week. He was 72 years old. He was one of the founders of the Iron Molders' Union and was president of the Chicago Labor Assembly, which preceded the present Chicago Federation of Labor. He served as director of the World's Fair held in 1893 and was the last member of that group of citizens.

SHOE SALE NEARING THE END

IMMENSE FINAL REDUCTIONS

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